

AMERICA NOT TO GIVE REASON IN SEEKING RECALL

State Department Makes Formal Refusal to Cite Circumstances in Boy-ed and Von Papan Cases.

SITUATION GROWING TENSE

Breaking of Diplomatic Relations With Germany Seen as Possibility if Berlin does Not Agree to Demands of United States - Lansing Holds Conference.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Reports that Germany had recalled Von Papan and Boy-ed were current this afternoon. The state department said that while such word had not been received at noon, it was not unexpected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The state department's formal refusal to cite the reasons for asking the recall of Von Papan and Boy-ed was forwarded to Berlin last night. Simultaneously it was handed to Von Bernstorff. The German embassy interpreted the action as "very unfriendly."

The state department will not attempt to minimize the probable effect of the refusal of Berlin, but declared Secretary Lansing followed strict precedent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In his decision to refuse Germany's request for America's reasons for demanding the recall of Attaches Von Papan and Boy-ed, Secretary Lansing has Wilson's expressed backing. It became known today, Von Bernstorff arranged a conference with Lansing today. There were many indications that the situation is pregnant with possibilities.

The German embassy explained that the Berlin foreign office had asked that America's reasons for the recall be given secretly. It was not wished to make them public. It was said that Lansing had refused any information. It is believed here the refusal may have the effect of calling for a showdown from Berlin. Germany probably will ask Von Bernstorff to confer with Lansing further. It was admitted generally that negotiations over the Lusitania affair will be hopelessly muddled if Germany makes good in her apparent intention in these cases. The complete acquiescence to the American demand for the breaking of diplomatic relations are the only alternatives unless the state department permits a long series of conferences which may keep Boy-ed and Von Papan here indefinitely, pending the outcome.

Honesty Essential in Business Says Banker in Address

G. M. RICE GIVES INTERESTING TALK TO MEMBERS OF BOYS' FORUM.

"Absolute Honesty as a Business Fundamental" was the subject of an informal talk made last evening to the Boys' Forum by G. M. Rice, vice president of the First National Bank. The boys held their semi-weekly meeting and supper at the Presbyterian church and Mr. Rice's talk and a discussion by the boys themselves on the subject "Is a Man Ever Justified in Having Fun at the Expense of Another?" were the chief features of the meeting.

The banker told the young men that honest, absolute honesty, is the fundamental principle of business. "I have not read this in a book, or heard it in a lecture, nor dreamed it," he said. "The experience of life has taught it to me. A young man who has character has security that is better than first mortgages. He has credit with banking institutions even though he has not a dollar back of him. But once let him get loose in his habits and his credit vanishes." Mr. Rice declared there had been innumerable instances in his own experience as a banker where young men had started in business with honesty and clean character as their only asset and had made good. His talk noticeably impressed his youthful hearers, as did the remarks of Rev. J. E. Snyder who endorsed all that Mr. Rice had said.

The boys elected officers of their forum as follows: President, Ralph Hargrett; vice president, Earl Snyder; secretary-treasurer, Lawrence Woodworth, sergeant-at-arms, Irwin Carr, and yell leader, Zoe Carney. L. P. Gambes of the high school faculty presided over their meeting last night. Mr. Gambes has gained the confidence of the boys and is working with them in making their forum a success.

Wilson's Message to Congress

The following is the text of President Wilson's message on preparedness as delivered today at Washington:

Gentlemen of the Congress: Since I had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest in the policies which seem to have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained. It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other, if they could do nothing more in the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service.

In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bid them stand together.

There was a time in the early days of our own great Union and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America, when the government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them; and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unalloyed self-government of her independent peoples. But it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect, and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in which we stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards but, instead, a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, north and south. Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking ad-

vantage of any government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence.

Have Stood the Test

We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing. Liberty is often a fierce and intractable thing, to which no bounds can be set, and to which no bounds of a few men's choosing ought ever to be set. Every American who has drunk at the true fountains of principle and tradition must subscribe without reservation to the high doctrine of the Virginia Bill of Rights, which in the great days in which our government was set up was everywhere amongst us accepted as the creed of free men. That doctrine is, "That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the people, nation, or community; that 'of all the various modes and forms of government, that is the best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and that, when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal." We have unhesitatingly applied that heroic principle to the case of Mexico, and now hopefully await the rebirth of the troubled republic, which had so much of which to purge itself and so little sympathy from any outside quarter in the radical but necessary process. We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political superiority or selfish control.

The moral is, that the states of America are not hostile rivals but cooperating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

This is Pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and in dependence and liberty and mutual service.

A very notable body of men recently met in the City of Washington, at the invitation and as the guests of this government, whose deliberations are likely to be looked back to as marking a memorable turning point in the history of American affairs. They were representative spokesmen of the several independent states of this hemisphere and were assembled to discuss the financial and commercial relations of the republics of the two continents which nature and political fortune have so intimately linked together. I earnestly recommend to your personal the

(Continued on Page 2.)

Southern Oregon Co. Loses Claim to 96,000 Acres of Land Mostly in Coos County

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 7.—The disposing of 96,000 acres of timber land, largely in Coos county was placed in the hands of congress in a decree filed today in the federal court in the government's case against the Southern Oregon company. It amounts to the forfeiture of all the company's claim except an equity of

\$2.50 per acre. It follows generally the supreme court's decision against the S. P. in the Oregon-California land grant case. The company's attorneys are preparing an appeal to the supreme court. It is understood the appeal will contend that the general rule that the "innocent purchaser" be protected, applies here.

NEWS SUMMARY

General. President Wilson reads message on preparedness to congress.

Local. Dr. Best elected mayor; Penland, Kirkpatrick, Taylor and Folsom councilmen. Salvation army to open headquarters here.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AT ECHO BEING HELD TODAY

ECHO, Ore., Dec. 7.—The city election is being held here today. The candidates are: William Oliver, Joe Bailey, Tom Deivease, John Todhunter, Jerome Gulliford and J. H. Jordan. The present incumbent in the mayor's office will hold over another year.

POLICE HAVE TO HOLD THE CROWD BACK WITH GUNS

Local Officers are Forced to Draw Revolvers as Result of Street Demonstration Last Night.

SEVERAL ARRESTS ARE MADE

Disturbance Comes Following Closing of Polls—Trouble Starts in Front of Bowman Hotel Polling Booth Where Strong Resentment Was Shown Against Evans.

The nearest thing to a riot that Pendleton has seen in many a day was the aftermath of the election in the city last night. A crowd surged through the street until past midnight, and before the excitement was over, several heads were cracked, several arrests made and the officers had twice been forced to hold the crowd at bay with drawn guns.

The first demonstration consisted of a parade by young men through the street with Dr. Best at the head, after the majority contest was decided. This, however, was not attended by any disorder. The ground in front of the Bowman hotel polling place was the place where the trouble started. Resentment against Dudley Evans, one of the challengers, had been nursed all day and threats of violence were made. Evans did not emerge from the polling place until the ballots were all counted and by that time some of the feeling had died down. Dr. Best had advised against violence and the officers had given warnings against it.

However, there was quite a crowd there when Evans came out, most of the people being there out of curiosity. Evans walked through the crowd which fell in behind and got a suggestion of violence was made. Only a few loud remarks were made as he walked down Main street and turned up Alta to the city hall. At Alta street Dr. E. J. Somerville who had been a prominent supporter of Best, joined the crowd and made demonstrations toward Evans. The police tried to rally him and Evans dropped a little behind.

At the city hall, Evans walked up the steps and stood facing the crowd.

(Continued on Page Eight)

CONGRESS HEARS WILSON OUTLINE DEFENSIVE PLAN

Before Joint Session of the House and Senate, President of United States Reads His Message.

GERMAN ACTIVITIES SCORED

Work of Hyphenated Americans Roundly Condemned by the Chief Executive—The American for Americans is Keynote of Address—Country Must be Protected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Before a joint session, President Wilson delivered his message, regarded as the most important in recent years. The crowded galleries and floor listened intently. There was a tense silence during the president's castigation of hyphenated Americans. No German diplomatic representatives were in the gallery though those of the other belligerent nations were numerous. Blind Chaplain Couden prayed that "congress act calmly, discreetly and wisely in serving the people's best interests."

There was tremendous applause as the president entered. His voice was faint as he began but grew strong as he progressed.

It was noticeable that when the president spoke of the army and navy needs, there was generally no applause.

Americans First. "The American for Americans."

This is the new doctrine for the United States, for all the Americans and for the world, enunciated by the president.

"National adequacy and security" were the keynotes of his opening message.

Pan-Americanism, a partnership of the Americans against European aggression, in common causes of independence, political liberty, economic development and adjustments of the world war, is the president's conception of the modern development of the Monroe Doctrine.

Upon this broad foundation the president bases his plea for preparedness, a preparedness applying not only to the army and navy, but to all national functions, industrial.

(Continued on page five.)

DR. BEST ELECTED MAYOR OF CITY BY MAJORITY OF 232

John E. Montgomery Loses Every Ward Except the Second Where he is Given a Majority of 206--Best Rolls up Majority of 250 in Second Precinct of the Fourth Ward--Early Returns Indicate Victory for Best--Total Vote Cast is 2180, the Heaviest Ever Polled in City.

ELECTION RESULTS

For Mayor—Best, 1197; Montgomery, 965. For Treasurer—Moorhouse, 1434; Horton, 201. For Councilman First Ward—Friedley, 177; Kirkpatrick, 183. For Councilman Second Ward—Cox, 111; Edmisten, 28; Oliver, 78; Taylor, 192. For Councilman Third Ward—Folsom, 228; Owen 160. For Councilman Fourth Ward—Cole, 122; McAtee, 254; Penland, 503. For Water Commissioners—Strain, 1605; McCormach, 1382; Stroble, 1329.

Dr. James A. Best will be the next Mayor of Pendleton. By a majority of 232 votes over John E. Montgomery he was chosen as head of the next city administration yesterday at the biennial election. Dr. Best's total vote was 1197 to 965 polled by his opponent.

Dr. Best carried every ward except the second where Montgomery rolled up a majority of 206. It was the second precinct of the fourth ward, however, which gave him his victory. There his majority was an even 250. Outside of this precinct Montgomery was the winner by 15 votes.

R. F. Kirkpatrick was elected councilman from the first ward, defeating Manuel Friedley by a scant six votes. In the second ward Henry J. Taylor was chosen to the council, his majority over A. H. Cox, the runner-up, being 31. In the third ward Ralph Folsom was elected over A. J.

Owen by 58 votes and in the fourth ward Claude Penland made the greatest race of the day, polling almost a hundred votes more than Councilman Cole and Lee McAtee combined.

Major Lee Moorhouse was re-elected treasurer, but Mrs. Nellie Horton, the first woman to enter a municipal contest in Pendleton, received 291 complimentary votes. Her name was not on the ballot but many of her friends passed her name around during the last two days of the campaign.

C. P. Strain, W. H. McCormach and V. Stroble were returned to the water commission without opposition. Strain was elected for four years, McCormach for six years and Stroble for a full term. Strain received more votes than any one candidate, his total being 1605.

The heaviest vote ever polled in Pendleton was cast yesterday, a total of 2180 votes having been dropped into the five ballot boxes. More than 180 voters were sworn in during the day.

Not in years has there been more interest evidenced in a municipal campaign. Not even the memorable Matlock-Raley race four years ago equalled the contest of yesterday. Crowds were on the streets all evening and, when the results were definitely known, many of Dr. Best's supporters gave expression to their exultation in various ways.

The early returns indicated a victory for Dr. Best. From the jump he pulled far ahead in the two precincts of the fourth ward. Montgomery took a big lead on the north side but not enough to overcome the lead of his opponent in the west end. At the city hall the count was a pretty race. Neck and neck the two majority candidates went down the column, first one a few votes ahead and then the other. They were tied at 132 but after that Best drew a little ahead and ended with a margin of 23. In the east end Dr. Best kept a small distance ahead of Montgomery from the start. In the third ward the race between Kirkpatrick and Friedley for councilman was of chief interest

(Continued on page five.)

Wheat Still Strong in Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—(Special.)—At the close today, December 7, 1915, 1-4 bid, \$1.19 asked, May, \$1.17 1-4 bid, \$1.19 1-4 asked.

Portland, Ore. (Special.)—Merchandise Exchange prices today, club, 34 bid, 35 1-2 asked.

Liverpool. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—Wheat.—Spot No. 1, Manitoba, 11s 10d 1/2; No. 2, 11s 3d; No. 2 hard winter, new, 11s 6d; No. 2 hard winter old, 12s 7d.

In American terms the highest prices in Liverpool are \$1.52 per bushel.

E. S. Steel Takes Jump. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Following the publication of Wilson's message, United States steel jumped from one and one eighth points to eighty eight, within three eighths of a point of the top price for the year.



Above—Saved From the Harem; Armenian Girls in Bread Line. Below—Serbian Women Refugees Passing a French Aviation Camp in Southern Serbia.

Four thousand two hundred Armenians were recently saved from the Turks by the French, who took them to a camp in Port Said. The Turkish authorities told the Armenians living in Sweden to sell their possessions and be ready in seven days' time to be moved to a distant part of the country. During their week of grace they climbed the nearest mountain, which dominates the Syrian coast and there they fought off the Turks for seven weeks. They could not have held out much longer, when a French warship noticed a large Red Cross flag on the top of the mountain. A boat was sent ashore and the situation having been explained, other boats were brought and the entire party of refugees taken off. The needs of these poor people are now being taken care of by the Armenians and English of Cairo.